

**FINAL  
NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD  
MEETING SUMMARY**

<http://www.efdsww.navfac.navy.mil/environmental/AlamedaPoint.htm>  
Building 1, Suite 140, Community Conference Center  
Alameda Point  
Alameda, California

January 6, 2005

The following participants attended the meeting:

**Co-Chairs:**

Thomas Macchiarella	Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Program Management Office West, BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC), Navy Co-chair
Jean Sweeney	Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Community Co-chair

**Attendees:**

Doug Biggs	Alameda Point Collaborative (APC)
Nancy Bonnevie	Battelle
Neil Coe	RAB
Anna-Marie Cook	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
David Cooper	EPA
Ardella Dailey	RAB/Alameda Unified School District
Tony Dover	RAB
Tommie Jean Damrel	Tetra Tech EM Inc. (Tetra Tech)
Doug Davenport	Tetra Tech
Jennifer Gibson	Sullivan International Group
Judy Huang	Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
George Humphreys	RAB
Michelle Hurst	Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest Division (SWDIV) Remedial Project Manager (RPM)
James D. Leach	RAB
Marcia Liao	California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
Lea Loizos	RAB/ARC Ecology
Patrick Lynch	Community Member
Frank Mataresse	Alameda City Council
Bert Morgan	RAB

Darren Newton	SWDIV RPM
Kurt Peterson	RAB
Kevin Reilly	RAB
Mark Ripperda	EPA
Peter Russell	Russell Resources Inc./City of Alameda
Michael Schmitz	RAB
Jim Sweeney	RAB Vice Community Co-chair
Luann Tetirick	RAB
Michael John Torrey	RAB/Housing Authority of the City of Alameda

The meeting agenda is provided in Attachment A.

## MEETING SUMMARY

### I. Approval of Minutes

Ms. Sweeney, Community Co-Chair, called the meeting to order at 6:33 p.m.

Mr. Sweeney asked for comments on the meeting minutes from December 2, 2004. There were no comments and the minutes were approved as written.

### II. Co-Chair Announcements

Mr. Macchiarella provided the RAB with a list of upcoming significant Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) document submittals that are anticipated in January and February 2005. The list is included as Attachment B-1 to these minutes.

Mr. Macchiarella stated that the comments from the December RAB meeting had been incorporated into the RAB rules and they were now *finalized*. The RAB rules were being signed at the RAB meeting. The final RAB rules would be included in the monthly package sent to the RAB members.

Mr. Macchiarella stated that the Navy is currently working on a new fact sheet that will be distributed at the end of January. Based on requests from the RAB, the fact sheet will focus on city planning as it relates to the environmental program, as well as public opportunities for involvement. Mr. Macchiarella noted that several proposed plans and public meetings would occur in the next few months.

Mr. Macchiarella stated that the Navy would try to schedule the public meetings to correspond with the RAB meetings.

Ms. Sweeney noted that Mr. Peterson had notified her that he would arrive a little late to the meeting.

Ms. Sweeney stated that she appreciated this notification.

### III. Seaplane Lagoon (Site 17) Draft Feasibility Study Presentation

Mr. Newton introduced Ms. Bonnevie from Battelle to present an overview of the draft feasibility study (FS) for Installation Restoration (IR) Site 17 Seaplane Lagoon. Mr. Newton stated that the draft FS was distributed in November and was available for review in the Information Repository.

Ms. Bonnevie stated that the objective of the FS was to develop and evaluate alternatives to address contaminated sediments at Seaplane Lagoon (Slide 2). The purpose of the alternatives is to address potential human and ecological risks. The alternatives must comply with remedial action objectives (RAO) and the preliminary remediation goals (PRG) that were identified in the remedial investigation (RI). The alternatives must be implementable and cost effective.

Ms. Bonnevie presented a site location map (Slide 3). Ms. Bonnevie noted that Seaplane Lagoon is located in the southeastern corner of Alameda Point.

Ms. Bonnevie presented a brief summary of the history of the lagoon (Slide 4). Ms. Bonnevie stated that Seaplane Lagoon is a 110-acre man-made lagoon built in the late 1930s. The boundaries of the site include a bulkhead/sheetpile wall to the north, engineered seawalls to the east and west, and an engineered seawall/jetty and filled pier to the south. The site is completely enclosed except for an 800-foot opening in the southern jetty. The main source of contamination was storm or industrial sewer effluent from about 1940 to 1975.

Ms. Sweeney asked for the distinction between a bulkhead and sheetpile wall. Mr. Newton responded that a sheetpile wall is made of metal and is forced into the ground like a retaining wall. A bulkhead wall is typically composed of riprap or engineered fill with larger rocks or concrete placed on top to stabilize the wall from wave action. Mr. Humphreys asked the depths of the walls in the sediments and noted that Bay Mud is located about 80 feet deep. Mr. Humphreys asked if the sheetpile wall ended in the Bay Mud or a sand lens layer. Mr. Newton responded that he had reviewed the original proposed drawings but did not have the as-built drawings for the walls. The proposed drawings show a depth of 17 to 18 feet deep, although this varies. Mr. Newton noted that he had contacted the National Archives in Washington D.C. to try to locate the as-built drawings. Mr. Dover stated that most sheetpile walls in the San Francisco Bay reach a depth of 20 to 40 feet deep. Mr. Dover noted that they do not reach the depth of the Bay Mud but are only as deep as the Merritt Sand Formation, which separates the Old Bay Mud from the Young Bay Mud.

Ms. Bonnevie stated that the depth of the lagoon is about 18 to 20 feet in most areas (Slide 5). The lagoon is protected from significant wind and tidal energy due to the enclosed configuration. The ecology of the site is primarily comprised of benthic invertebrates – primarily plants and worms that live in the sediment—as well as fish and aquatic birds. No endangered species have been identified at the lagoon. The potential future uses of the lagoon include boating and ferry services.

Ms. Bonnevie stated that the lagoon has been investigated by the Navy for many years. Several sediment investigations have been conducted, beginning in 1993. In 2001, fish tissue was evaluated to determine potential food web transfers. Several bioassays have also been conducted to evaluate the potential effects of sediment contamination on aquatic species.

Ms. Bonnevie stated that potential risk to human health and the environment were evaluated in the RI and DDx (the total of DDT, DDD and DDE), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), and cadmium were determined to be the primary risk drivers (Slide 7). Ms. Bonnevie noted that although radionuclides were not determined to be risk driver, they were included in the FS because they were also detected in

sediments. Three RAOs were identified: 1) protection of fish eating birds from exposure to DDx PCBs, and cadmium through consumption of prey; 2) protection of forage fish from exposure to cadmium in sediment; and, 3) minimization of potential uptake of PCBs through the food chain.

Ms. Bonnevie stated that risk-based, area-weighted PRGs were developed in the RI for PCBs, DDx, and cadmium (Slide 8). These area-weighted PRGs are 1.13 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) for PCBs, 0.13 mg/kg for DDx, and 24.4 mg/kg for cadmium.

Ms. Bonnevie stated that the potential risks to human health and the environment are generally confined to the northeast and northwest corners of the lagoon (Slide 9). The overall area of contamination is about 8 acres. The highest concentration of chemicals typically occurs in no more than 2 to 4 feet below the sediment surface.

Ms. Bonnevie presented a figure depicting the bathymetry of the lagoon (Slide 11). Ms. Bonnevie noted that the lagoon is about 18 to 20 feet deep with shallower depths along the edges. The circles shown on the figure indicate the primary areas of concern identified in the RI. A second figure (Slide 12) shows sampling locations with shading of the two areas specifically focused on in the FS based on detections above PRGs. Ms. Bonnevie stated that the storm sewers are located in these shaded areas. Mr. Newton added that there are two outfalls on the northwest side (F and FF) and one on the northeast side (G,H). Mr. Newton noted that the highest detected concentrations are located in these corners near those outfalls.

Ms. Bonnevie stated that the FS identified general response actions to address the contamination (Slide 12). These general response actions include no action, institutional controls, nonremoval actions, removal actions, dewatering of dredged sediment, transportation, treatment of dredged sediment, and disposal. Seven remedial alternatives were developed based on these response actions (Slide 13). The first alternative is no action. The evaluation of a no action alternative is required under the National Contingency Plan (NCP). Alternative 2 is monitored natural recovery, which monitors the site for 30 years to ensure that the natural process of sedimentation is reducing exposure of contaminant levels. Ms. Sweeney questioned if it was possible at this point to determine if natural remediation was occurring. Ms. Loizos added that sampling results over the last 10 years would indicate if the contamination levels were decreasing. Mr. Newton clarified that Alternative 2 refers to the process of sedimentation. The rate of sedimentation is about 1 centimeter per year.

Ms. Bonnevie stated that Alternative 3 includes capping to isolate contamination from exposed receptors. Alternative 4 is thin-layer capping. Alternative 5 is dredging and upland confinement. Contaminated sediment would be removed to a uniform depth of 4 feet, dewatered, and then disposed of in a landfill or corrective action management unit (CAMU). Alternative 6 is focused dredging to specifically target hotspots and then confinement in a landfill or CAMU. Alternative 7 includes focused dredging and then treatment of the dredged sediment to allow for beneficial use.

Ms. Bonnevie presented the expected costs of each of the seven alternatives (Slide 14). These costs range from about \$1 million for monitored natural recovery, to \$8 million for dredging and upland confinement, to \$40 million for focused dredging and reuse.

Ms. Bonnevie stated that the seven alternatives were evaluated with respect to three evaluation criteria: effectiveness, implementability, and cost (Slide 15). Alternatives 1, 3, 5, and 6 were retained for further evaluation. Ms. Bonnevie noted that the ability of each alternative to address the three primary contaminants of concern as well as residual radionuclides was evaluated.

Ms. Bonnevie provided additional details on the four selected alternatives (Slide 16). Alternative 3 involves the placement of a 3-foot-thick sand cap that would include a total of 45,000 cubic yards of cap material. The proposed monitoring would include baseline monitoring as well as monitoring to ensure that the cap had been placed, and long-term monitoring once per year for 5 years followed by monitoring every 5 years for 30 years.

Ms. Bonnevie stated that Alternative 5 includes dredging to a depth of 4 feet throughout remediation areas to remove a total of 63,000 cubic yards (Slide 17). Post-construction monitoring will include water depth bathymetry sampling to confirm that the dredging was effective to four feet and also sediment sampling to ensure that the PRGs were obtained. The removed material would be dewatered and placed in either an off-site landfill or an on-site CAMU. Ms. Bonnevie stated that Alternative 6 is similar to Alternative 5 but includes focused dredging to a depth of 2 or 4 feet to target PRG exceedances (Slide 18).

Ms. Bonnevie stated that the four alternatives were evaluated with respect to nine NCP criteria (Slide 19). These nine criteria include the overall protection of human health and the environment; compliance with applicable and relevant and appropriate requirements (ARAR); long-term effectiveness; reduction in toxicity, mobility, and volume of contamination; short-term effectiveness; implementability; cost, community acceptance; and regulatory acceptance.

Ms. Bonnevie presented a table showing a comparison of the four alternatives to the nine NCP criteria (Slide 20). Ms. Bonnevie noted that Alternative 1 ranks low in several of the criteria and has a low cost, whereas Alternative 5 ranks high in several of the criteria but has a higher cost.

Ms. Bonnevie summarized the next steps ahead (Slide 21). The Navy and the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) will propose a remedy in the Proposed Plan. The public will have an opportunity to comment on the Proposed Plan and then the Record of Decision (ROD), remedial design, and work plans will be prepared. The remedy will then be implemented.

Mr. Schmitz asked for additional information on the costs associated with Alternatives 5 and 6. Mr. Newton stated that both of these alternatives include two further options (represented by a or b) for the placement of the dredged material, either off-site in a landfill (Option a) or on-site in a CAMU (Option b). The costs of Alternatives 5a and 6a are comparable (\$8.4 million and \$7 million, respectively), and the costs of 5b and 6b are comparable (\$6.9 million and \$5.8 million, respectively). Mr. Ripperda asked if the on-site disposal would be under the golf course. Mr. Newton confirmed that it would.

Mr. Sweeney noted that it was previously mentioned that the development of the marina would require pilings that may go through the capped layer. Ms. Bonnevie noted that monitoring would be included to confirm that the cap had not been impacted.

Mr. Humphrey asked about the water depth required for a marina and noted that the lagoon has shallower depths along the northern wall. If the marina requires greater depths than those that currently exist, the cap and/or contaminated sediments would require removal. Mr. Macchiarella responded that if the Navy became aware of future reuse plans by the City of Alameda or Alameda Reuse and Redevelopment Agency (ARRA) for the development of a marina in a certain area, the selected alternative would be chosen in consideration of the reuse plans. Mr. Macchiarella stated that if dredging was the selected alternative, the dredging depths would be based on clean up criteria. The dredging depths would not be based on depths required for the future use of the site.

Mr. Coe asked if the depths were calculated based on mean low tide. Mr. Macchiarella noted that the discussed depths were the depths below the sediment surface. Mr. Russell stated that the depth of water in Seaplane Lagoon at mean low tide is about 17 feet. Mr. Newton added that this value was included in the FS.

Ms. Dailey asked how the selected alternative would be chosen using the NCP criteria. Mr. Macchiarella responded that the Navy would utilize input from the BCT and other regulatory agencies, as well as available information regarding the expected future use of the site. Mr. Macchiarella noted that no one criterion would govern the selection process by itself. Mr. Ripperda noted that regulatory agencies have a bias against capping due to potential reuse issues and usually prefer the dredging alternative. Mr. Cooper added that it was important to evaluate the FS technically and noted that concerns regarding the selected alternative could be addressed in the draft Proposed Plan.

Ms. Dailey stated that she disagrees with the consideration of a no action alternative, as she does not feel that no action is an acceptable solution. Mr. Macchiarella stated that the selected alternative must meet the first two criteria shown in the table (Slide 20). These criteria include the criteria of overall protection of human health and the environment and compliances with ARARs. Mr. Macchiarella noted that the no action alternative does not meet this minimum requirement.

Mr. Dover asked if there was any possibility that the dredged material could be used for a beneficial use and stated that this would represent another alternative. Mr. Newton noted that this option is included under Alternative 7. Mr. Ripperda stated that sampling has shown that the levels of contaminants are high enough to prevent the reuse of the sediments without treatment. Mr. Dover commented that the Seaplane Lagoon represents a clear opportunity for a complete cleanup, compared to other areas of contamination, such as groundwater, which are difficult to clean up completely. Mr. Cooper commented that it was important for community members to make sure that they expressed their concerns and preferences in the selection process to ensure that their comments were on the record.

Mr. Coe stated that finding a suitable location for disposal needs to be considered before choosing dredging as the selected alternative.

Mr. Reilly stated that he was appalled that the Navy was considering the use of incineration in Alternative 7 but was glad it was cost-prohibitive. Mr. Reilly asked how the area-weighted PRGs were calculated. Ms. Bonnevie responded that the FS includes the exact calculation, but in general it is an average concentration in an area. Ms. Bonnevie stated that the PRGs are site-specific for Seaplane Lagoon. Ms. Loizos asked why area-weighted PRGs were used versus established PRGs. Ms. Bonnevie stated that an area-weighted average represents a more realistic exposure concentration for a receptor. Ms. Bonnevie stated that the PRGs are risk-based values for safe exposure levels. The area-weighted average is used to achieve these PRGs.

Mr. Reilly asked for information on the timeline for each step of the process. Mr. Newton replied that the FS is currently being reviewed by the agencies. Following that review, the Navy will prepare a Draft Final Feasibility Study, then a Final Feasibility Study. The Proposed Plan would then follow. If the SMP schedule does not change, the Proposed Plan would follow in about six months time. A 30-day comment period will follow the distribution of the Proposed Plan and a public meeting will be held to discuss the Navy's proposed alternative. Based on the received comments, a ROD will be drafted and then the remedy will be implemented. Mr. Macchiarella stated that the ROD is scheduled to be completed at the end of 2005, and the remedy is scheduled for implementation in 2006.

Mr. Mataresse asked about the sample depths for the data. Ms. Bonnevie stated that both surface and core samples had been collected. Mr. Mataresse asked about the previous depth of the lagoon. Mr. Newton responded that based on a sedimentation rate of 1 centimeter per year, approximately 4 feet of sediment has accumulated in the lagoon since its creation. Mr. Humphreys asked about the depth of the core samples and noted that the non-aqueous phase liquid plume in Operable Unit (OU) 2A could potentially disperse under the seawall and be located beneath the core depths. Ms. Bonnevie stated that the cores were collected at depths greater than 4 feet, and that the exact depth could be found in the FS.

Mr. Sweeney stated that he understood that the storm drains would need to be removed to address the source of contamination and asked about the extent of removal required. Mr. Macchiarella responded that the storm drain system had been cleaned a few years prior. A few storm drains were problematic in IR Site 5 and were partially removed and capped at the upstream end. The Navy intends to complete this storm drain removal although the drain no longer impacts the lagoon. Mr. Macchiarella noted that the existing storm drain system would remain in place to drain the facility. Mr. Macchiarella noted that a remaining issue is whether contaminated groundwater at any IR site could enter the storm drain system. This issue is being addressed at each IR site.

Mr. Torrey asked when the next storm drain cleaning was expected to occur. Mr. Macchiarella responded that all the utility systems are currently maintained by the City of Alameda and he did not know their maintenance schedule.

Mr. Schmitz asked if the budget for implementation of the remedial alternative would be available in 2006, as scheduled. Mr. Macchiarella responded that he expects the budget to be available and noted that Congress is required to grant the money. If the Navy receives a smaller amount than the anticipated needs, the Navy needs to prioritize its projects. Mr. Macchiarella noted that remediation projects typically receive higher priority for funding versus an investigation.

Ms. Loizos asked a follow-up question to Mr. Coe's comment on the difficulty of finding a suitable location for the disposal of dredged material. Ms. Loizos noted that locations must have been identified to allow for the costing of the disposal in the FS. Mr. Newton stated that three locations had been identified and contacted to obtain general cost information. Ms. Loizos asked if these sites were in the local area and Mr. Macchiarella confirmed that at least one location was local. Mr. Humphreys suggested that Vasco Road, Kettleman Hills, and Altamont were three landfills that may be suitable for disposal of the dredged material.

Mr. Humphreys noted that the presentation indicated that no endangered species had been identified at the site. Mr. Humphreys stated that concerns regarding the brown pelican previously had been identified for the site. Mr. Newton responded that he would look into the matter. Ms. Bonnevie stated that the alternatives would evaluate potential risk to ecological species. Mr. Ripperda added that the cleanup levels are based on birds with the highest risk, so the brown pelican would be protected using these levels.

Ms. Loizos asked when comments were due on the FS. Ms. Bonnevie responded that comments were due at the end of January.

Ms. Sweeney asked if testing would be required after the implementation of the remedy. Mr. Macchiarella responded that certain remedies require confirmation testing to ensure that the remedy is implemented correctly.

#### **IV. Overview of Interim Removal Action Activities at the George P. Miller Elementary School and Woodstock Child Development Center**

Mr. Newton stated that he would provide an update on the interim removal action at Site 30, which includes the George P. Miller Elementary School and the Woodstock Child Development Center.

Mr. Newton presented an aerial photograph of Site 30 (Slide 2). Mr. Newton stated that the Navy was asked in summer 2004 to perform a time-critical removal action (TCRA) to address elevated levels of contaminants in some play areas. A removal action was performed in play areas 1 and 2 at George P. Miller Elementary School; and at a circular sand play area, a large rectangular play area, a small rectangular play area, and a grass area at the Woodstock Child Development Center (Slide 3).

Mr. Newton stated that the removal action was performed with concurrence from the BCT and the Alameda Unified School District (AUSD) (Slide 4). Mr. Newton presented before and after pictures of play areas 1 and 2 at the George P. Miller Elementary School where concrete was placed as a barrier to the underlying soil (Slides 5 and 6). Mr. Newton noted that the AUSD sought Navy authorization to install a new play structure. The Navy granted authorization, and the AUSD installed the play structure.

Mr. Newton presented pictures showing the large rectangle play area at the Woodstock Child Development Center before and after the interim removal action (Slides 7 and 8). The Navy originally planned to remove the soil in the large rectangle play area and replace it with a liner, synthetic turf, and wood chips. However, at the request of Ms. Carol Barton, director of the Woodstock Child Development Center, the entire area was underlain with a liner and then covered with wood chips to allow for a larger play structure. A barrier consisting of a liner and wood chips was placed in the small rectangle play area. A barrier consisting of a liner, sand, and concrete was placed in the circular sand play area. Mr. Newton noted that the size of the sand area was halved and is now concrete on one side.

Mr. Newton presented pictures showing the grassy area at the Woodstock Child Development Center before and after the interim removal action (Slides 9 and 10). Mr. Newton stated that this site had contained an uneven ground surface and tree root systems. Mr. Newton stated that the soil was removed and replaced with synthetic turf. In areas containing tree roots, redwood planter boxes were built around the trees. A liner was placed at the bottom of the planter boxes, and half filled with woodchips. Mr. Newton stated that six inches of decomposed granite was compacted into this area.

Mr. Newton presented a photograph of the small play area that contained a dilapidated play structure (Slide 11). The AUSD removed the play structure and the Navy removed the soil and the entire area was underlain with a liner and then covered with wood chips (Slide 12)

Mr. Newton presented before and after pictures of the circular sand area (Slides 13 and 14). Mr. Newton stated that the old sand had been removed, a liner had been placed, and new sand was placed. Mr. Newton noted that part of the area had been covered with concrete.

Mr. Newton presented several photographs of the construction activities (Slides 15, 16, 17, and 18). Mr. Newton stated that the soil was removed to a depth of six inches in the large play area. Mr. Newton showed several pictures of the placement of the water-permeable liner. Mr. Newton noted that water would percolate through the liner. One photograph shows the placement of the six inches of decomposed granite. Mr. Newton stated that irrigation lines were installed and approximately 250 cubic yards of cement were placed. Mr. Newton presented a photograph of the completed work activities (Slide 20).



Ms. Sweeney inquired if the result of the interim removal activities was to effectively cap the contamination at the site. Mr. Newton agreed with this assessment.

Mr. Torrey stated that the Navy should have capped the entire circular sand area to protect the children's health from the cats that use the sand area to bury their kitty litter. Mr. Newton responded that the construction activities were performed based on the requests of the Woodstock Child Development Center.

Mr. Reilly asked for information on the life of the geopermeable liner and the party responsible for its maintenance. Mr. Macchiarella stated that maintenance of the liner is not necessary at this time. Mr. Macchiarella noted that these activities were performed as an interim removal action. The ongoing investigation will determine if additional actions need to be taken.

Mr. Humphreys asked if rebar had been placed in the concrete. Mr. Newton responded that an analysis was conducted and that the concrete has stress relief features but not rebar. Mr. Coe asked if steel mesh had been used and Mr. Newton confirmed that it had not. Mr. Humphreys noted that without reinforcement, the concrete will crack in several years.

Mr. Biggs asked if the installation of the new play structure in the small play area would penetrate the liner. Mr. Newton confirmed that it would and noted that the AUSD presented to the Navy a subsurface activity derived waste management plan. The Navy reviewed and approved the plan. Mr. Newton noted that the new play structure would likely be installed in January by the AUSD.

Mr. Lynch asked for information on the dates that the field activities were conducted. Mr. Newton stated that the work began on November 18 and continued over Thanksgiving Day weekend. Mr. Lynch stated that a significant storm occurred that weekend and he had concerns regarding how the site was secured. Mr. Lynch stated that he did not see any covers or controls used and the high winds and rain would have allowed the contaminated soil to be released from the site. Mr. Macchiarella agreed that the work plans should have contained contingencies for stormy weather. Mr. Macchiarella stated that the Navy would look into this further.

#### **IV. Vote on RAB Applicant**

Ms. Sweeney stated that a vote would be held on the RAB application for Joan Konrad. Ms. Sweeney asked if the RAB members had a chance to review the application and asked if there were any comments. Mr. Macchiarella stated that he thought it was great that a member of the Alameda Annex RAB was interested in joining the Alameda Point RAB. Mr. Macchiarella noted that Ms. Konrad has been a member of the Alameda Annex RAB for several years.

Ms. Sweeney asked for a motion to accept Ms. Konrad's application to the RAB and the motion passed unanimously.

#### **V. BRAC Closure Team Activities**

Ms. Cook distributed a handout that summarized the BCT activities in December 2004 (Attachment B-4). Ms. Cook stated that the December BCT meeting was held by conference call. The conference call included a brief overview of the draft OU-1 FS that was distributed on December 2. Ms. Cook noted that the EPA would ask for a 30-day extension for review of the FS. Comments will be due on the FS on March 2, 2005. Ms. Cook recommended that RAB members review the FS. Ms. Cook noted that several items missing from the draft RI will be included in either the final RI or the draft FS. These items include

the evaluation of the homegrown produce pathway as part of the risk assessment, carrying all sites into the FS for evaluation of remedies for soil and groundwater, and additional sampling of soil and groundwater for all sites.

A second item discussed in the BCT conference call was the finalization of the economic development conveyance (EDC)-5 draft final site investigation (SI) schedule. Ms. Cook noted that the agencies had held three meetings with the City of Alameda to review each parcel to determine if further action is needed. Three groups of parcels were identified: those that need no action, those that need small amounts of additional sampling, and those that require full RI level sampling and characterization.

Ms. Cook stated that a meeting was held on December 16 to discuss the Site 1 landfill FS. Ms. Cook noted that Mr. Ripperda is responsible for this site. Mr. Ripperda stated that the Site 1 landfill FS will be distributed in April and recommended that the RAB members review it at that time. Mr. Ripperda stated that a RI was conducted at Site 1 several years prior, and noted that neither the RAB nor the agencies were happy with this study. Mr. Ripperda stated that the meeting had been held to address some issues.

Mr. Ripperda noted that one agency concern related to the transport of groundwater contaminants to the San Francisco Bay and the ecological risk associated with this groundwater. There are several inorganic contaminants detected at concentrations above the levels in the RWQCB's Basin Plan.

Mr. Ripperda noted a second concern related to the design and extent of the landfill cover. Mr. Ripperda noted that part of this site would include a golf course and irrigation system. Mr. Ripperda noted that one open question is whether to have a soil cover or a low permeability cap.

Mr. Ripperda stated that a final concern related to the integration of seismic and geotechnical FS. Mr. Ripperda noted that the geotechnical FS recommended an expensive cement curtain wall and stone columns. The Navy currently has new alternative ideas to ensure that the area is safe in the event of an earthquake.

Mr. Ripperda stated that the regulators approved the draft Proposed Plan for the Skeet Range (IR Site 29). The regulators agree that the lead shot in the sediment is not ingested at high enough concentrations to pose a threat to the diving waterfowl. As a result, the Proposed Plan recommended no further action at this site. This Proposed Plan will be distributed in the near future to the community.

## **VII. Community and RAB Comment Period**

Mr. Torrey stated that he brought flyers containing information for the disaster registry program and the Community Emergency Response Training (CERT) classes (Attachment B-5). Mr. Torrey stated that interested members should complete the form and turn it in at the Alameda Fire Department Offices (former Information Repository room).

Mr. Torrey stated that construction activities taking place at the corner of Pan Am and Midway were occurring very close to the bus stop without the use of safety precautions. Mr. Macchiarella stated that although this was not a Navy project, he would look into the matter.

Mr. Lynch stated that he agreed with Mr. Reilly regarding the use of incinerators and noted his objection to the incinerators installed at Main Street and Pacific. Mr. Lynch stated that these incinerators were not monitored for air emissions.

Mr. Lynch stated that one year ago he had pointed out problems caused by wind and rain during the water tank removal action. The site restoration has left a large puddle that is popular with four-wheel drive vehicles. These vehicles track mud throughout the streets. Mr. Lynch stated that improvement is needed in the construction activities.

Mr. Lynch noted a recent court decision involving the City of Lodi that is relevant to the marsh crust ordinance. The court ruling set precedence that the City of Lodi is not able to enforce the ordinance as the City itself is a responsible party. Mr. Lynch stated that about eight utility poles were installed in the parking lot of the Officers Club on Main Street. Mr. Lynch asked if a permit was obtained for this installation, if the marsh crust ordinance was enforced at the installation, and if the excavated soil was disposed of properly. Mr. Macchiarella stated that he would look into this matter.

Mr. Mataresse stated that Ms. Sweeney gave a presentation at an ARRA meeting. Mr. Mataresse noted two concerns regarding recent activities at Alameda Point. One concern relates to a possible fuel leak at the old fueling station. Mr. Mataresse asked if this line was still active. The second concern related to the potential site of a golf course and isotope contamination at this site. Mr. Mataresse stated that he felt capping was not an appropriate alternative and that he would like to see more aggressive action taken at the landfill site. Mr. Ripperda responded that the Site 1 FS includes an option to remove all waste from the site. Mr. Ripperda noted that radium was discovered in one pit. Mr. Ripperda stated that the Navy conducted an investigation at this site and someone could discuss this further with ARRA.

Mr. Leach stated that he has prior experience with landfills at Castle Air Force Base in Merced, California. The landfill problems at Castle Air Force Base were similar to the landfill at Alameda Point. Mr. Leach noted that at this site, the landfill was dug up and placed on the runway, the debris was sorted by hand, and selected materials were sent to a Class II landfill. Mr. Leach noted that actual cost calculations were needed before an alternative could be determined to be too costly.

Ms. Sweeney asked Mr. Ripperda for additional information on the parameters of the pits. Ms. Sweeney stated that she thought the location and contents of the pits were not precisely known. Mr. Ripperda stated that there is one specific area with elevated levels of radioactive materials. The Navy has not released the FS for this site, but Mr. Ripperda stated that at least this pit would have to be removed. Mr. Morgan asked if the depth of the pit was known. Mr. Ripperda stated that the pit could not be too deep, as it did not contain any groundwater.

There were no further comments. The meeting was adjourned at 8:05 p.m.

**ATTACHMENT A**

**NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA  
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING AGENDA  
January 6, 2005**

**(One Page)**

# ***RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD***

***NAVAL AIR STATION, ALAMEDA***

## ***AGENDA***

**JANUARY 6, 2005 6:30 PM**

**ALAMEDA POINT – BUILDING 1 – SUITE 140**

**COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ROOM**

**(FROM PARKING LOT ON W MIDWAY AVE, ENTER THROUGH MIDDLE WING)**

<b><u>TIME</u></b>	<b><u>SUBJECT</u></b>	<b><u>PRESENTER</u></b>
<b>6:30 - 6:45</b>	<b>Approval of Minutes</b>	<b>Jean Sweeney</b>
<b>6:45 - 7:00</b>	<b>Co-Chair Announcements</b>	<b>Co-Chairs</b>
<b>7:00 – 7:40</b>	<b>Seaplane Lagoon (Site 17) Draft Feasibility Study Presentation</b>	<b>Darren Newton and Nancy Bonnevie (Battelle)</b>
<b>7:40 – 7:55</b>	<b>Miller School and Woodstock Child Care Center (Site 30) Interim Action Summary</b>	<b>Darren Newton</b>
<b>7:55 – 8:05</b>	<b>Vote on RAB applicant Joan Konrad</b>	<b>Jean Sweeney</b>
<b>8:05 – 8:10</b>	<b>BCT Activities</b>	<b>Anna-Marie Cook</b>
<b>8:10 – 8:30</b>	<b>Community &amp; RAB Comment Period</b>	<b>Community &amp; RAB</b>
<b>8:30</b>	<b>RAB Meeting Adjournment</b>	

## **ATTACHMENT B**

### **NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING HANDOUT MATERIALS**

- B-1 List of significant Navy CERCLA program documents for January/February 2005, presented by Thomas Macchiarella, SWDIV. January 6, 2005. (1 page)
- B-2 IR Site 17 (Seaplane Lagoon) Feasibility Study Summary. Presented by Darren Newton and Nancy Bonnevie (Battelle). January 6, 2005. (11 pages)
- B-3 Overview of Interim Removal Action Activities at the George P. Miller Elementary School and Woodstock Child Development Center. Presented by Darren Newton. January 6, 2005. (10 pages)
- B-4 December 2004 BCT activities update. Presented by Anna-Marie Cook, EPA. January 6, 2005. (2 pages)
- B-5 Alameda Fire Department Community Emergency Response Training and Disaster Registry Program. Distributed by Michael John Torrey. January 6, 2005. (4 pages)

**ATTACHMENT B-1**  
**LIST OF UPCOMING CERCLA DOCUMENTS FOR**  
**NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2005**  
**(One Page)**

**Alameda Point Restoration Advisory Board Meeting  
January 6, 2005**

***Significant Navy CERCLA program documents planned for  
January/February 2005***

- Site 2 (West Beach Landfill) Draft Final RI Workplan
- Site 14 (Former Fire Training Area) FS Addendum
- OU-2A Draft Final RI Report
- Site 29 (Skeet Range) Proposed Plan
- Site 32 (Northwestern Ordnance Storage Area) Draft Final RI Workplan
- Site 25 Draft Final Feasibility Study



**ATTACHMENT B-2**  
**IR SITE 17 (SEAPLANE LAGOON)**  
**FEASIBILITY STUDY SUMMARY**  
**(Eleven Pages)**



**INSTALLATION RESTORATION  
SITE 17  
SEAPLANE LAGOON  
FORMER NAS ALAMEDA POINT  
ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA**

**FEASIBILITY STUDY SUMMARY**

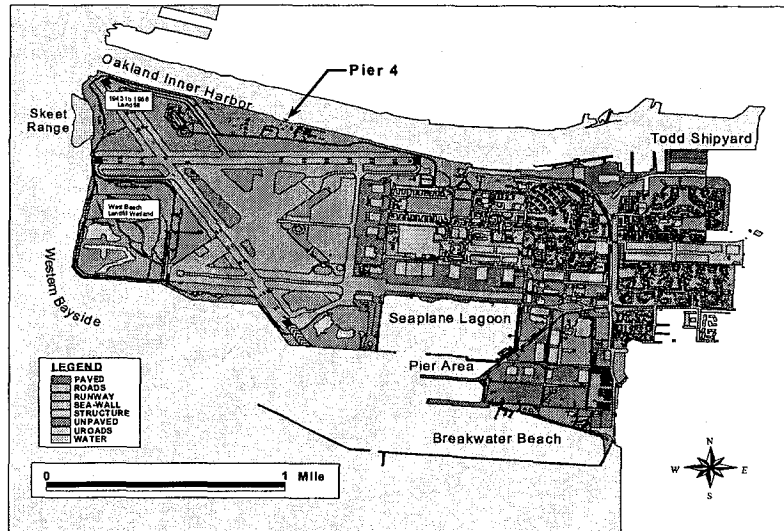
**07 JANUARY 2005**

**FEASIBILITY STUDY OBJECTIVES**



- **Develop and evaluate remedial alternatives to address contaminated sediments at Seaplane Lagoon (SPL)**
  - Addressing potential human and ecological risks
  - In compliance with remedial action objectives (RAOs) and preliminary remediation goals (PRGs)
  - Implementable and cost effective

## SITE LOCATION MAP



## SITE LOCATION AND HISTORY



- Seaplane Lagoon is a 110-acre man-made Lagoon located in the south-central portion of Former NAS Alameda Point
  - Northern boundary is a bulkhead/sheetpile wall
  - Western and Eastern boundaries are engineered seawalls
  - Southern boundary is engineered seawall/jetty and filled pier; southeastern corner is bounded by a sheetpile wall
- Completely enclosed except for an 800 ft opening in the Southern Jetty/breakwater
- From 1940 to 1975, the Lagoon Received approximately 300 million gallons of storm/industrial sewer effluent

## SITE SETTING AND CHARACTERISTICS



- Depth of the Lagoon is approximately 18 to 20 feet in most areas
- Protected from significant wind and tidal energy due to the enclosed configuration
- Ecology of the site is primarily comprised of benthic invertebrates (e.g., clams, worms), fish and aquatic birds
  - No special status species have been associated with SPL
- Potential future uses of SPL include:
  - Private and public boating (including boat clubs)
  - Ferry Service
  - Yacht Facilities (Deeper Draft)
  - Boat repair maintenance
  - Dry Storage
  - Training Facilities (Yachting)

## SITE CHARACTERIZATION



- Numerous investigations have been conducted to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination in Seaplane Lagoon
  - Sediment evaluations were conducted in 1993/94, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2002
  - To evaluate potential food web transfers, fish tissue was evaluated in 2001
  - Bioassays conducted in 1993/94, 1998, and 2002 to evaluate potential effects of sediment contamination on aquatic species

## EVALUATION OF RISKS TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT



- Potential risks to human health and the environment evaluated
  - Three chemicals, Total DDx, PCBs, and Cadmium determined to be primary risk drivers
  - Radionuclides were not determined to be a risk driver, but because they are present they were considered throughout the FS
- Based on potential risks to humans and the environment, three remedial action objectives were developed:
  - Protection of fish-eating birds (e.g., least terns, cormorants, and scoters) from exposure to DDx, PCBs and cadmium through consumption of prey
  - Protection of forage fish from exposure to cadmium in sediment
  - Minimization of potential uptake of PCBs through the food chain

## PRELIMINARY REMEDIATION GOALS



- Risk-based, area-weighted PRGs were developed for PCBs, DDx and Cadmium

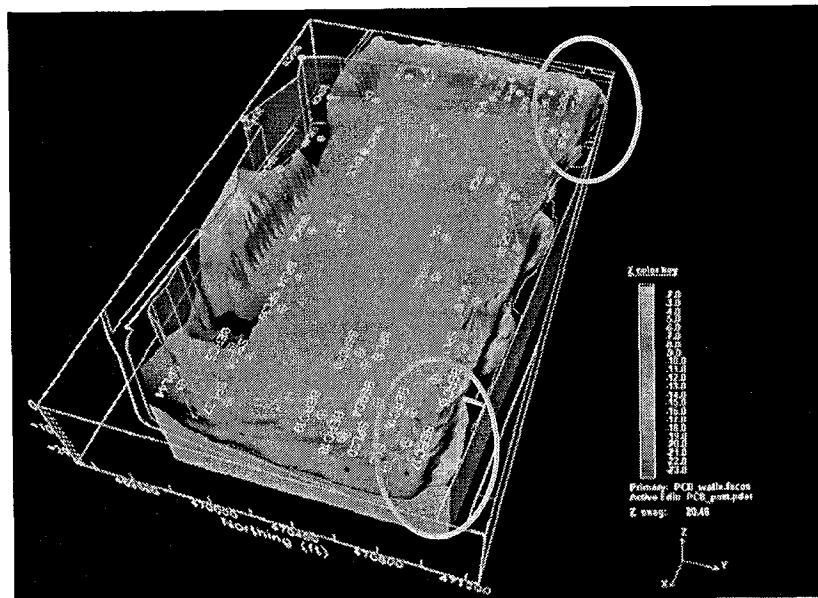
CONTAMINANT	AREA-WEIGHTED PRG (mg/kg)
Total PCBs	1.13
DDx	0.13
Cadmium	24.4

## AREAS WITH PRELIMINARY REMEDIATION GOAL EXCEEDANCES

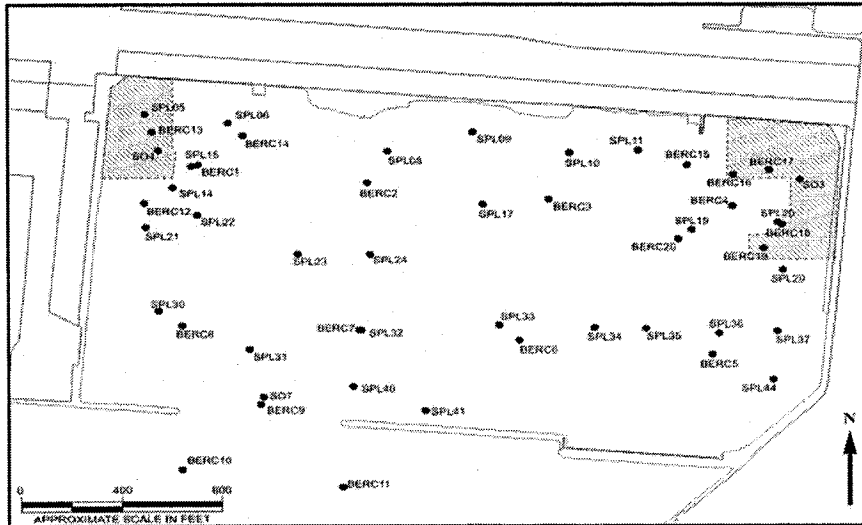


- Potential risks to human health and the environment are generally confined to the Northeast and Northwest corners of the Lagoon
  - Overall area of contamination is approximately 8 acres (3 acres in Northeast corner and 5 in Northwest corner)
- Highest concentrations of chemicals of concern typically occur no more than 2 to 4 feet below the sediment surface.

## Seaplane Lagoon Bathymetry (depth)



## AREAS WITH PRELIMINARY REMEDIATION GOAL EXCEEDANCES (Shaded Areas)



## GENERAL RESPONSE ACTIONS IDENTIFIED



- NO ACTION
- INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS
  - e.g., permits, use restrictions
- NONREMOVAL ACTIONS
  - e.g., capping, in place treatment
- REMOVAL ACTIONS
  - e.g., dredging
- DEWATERING (of dredged sediment)
  - e.g., drying beds, mechanical dewatering
- TRANSPORTATION
  - e.g., barge, truck, rail
- TREATMENT (of dredged sediment)
  - e.g., incineration, biological treatment
- DISPOSAL
  - e.g., landfill or corrective action management unit (CAMU)

## PRELIMINARY EVALUATION AND SCREENING OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES



- ALTERNATIVE 1 (NO ACTION)**
  - NO REMEDIATION
- ALTERNATIVE 2 (MONITORED NATURAL RECOVERY)**
  - ALLOW NATURAL PROCESSES (SEDIMENTATION) TO ADDRESS CONTAMINATION AND MONITOR PROGRESS
- ALTERNATIVE 3 (ISOLATION CAPPING)**
  - COMPLETELY ISOLATE CONTAMINATION USING CLEAN CAP
- ALTERNATIVE 4 (THIN-LAYER CAPPING)**
  - ISOLATE CONTAMINATION USING THINNER CLEAN CAP THAT ALSO PROMOTES BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND NATURAL RECOVERY PROCESSES
- ALTERNATIVE 5 (DREDGING AND UPLAND CONFINEMENT)**
  - REMOVE CONTAMINATED SEDIMENT TO UNIFORM DEPTH OF 4 FT, DEWATER, AND DISPOSE IN LANDFILL OR CAMU
- ALTERNATIVE 6 (FOCUSED DREDGING AND UPLAND CONFINEMENT)**
  - REMOVE CONTAMINATED SEDIMENT TO VARIABLE DEPTH BASED ON PRG EXCEEDANCES, DEWATER, AND DISPOSE IN LANDFILL OR CAMU
- ALTERNATIVE 7 (FOCUSED DREDGING AND REUSE)**
  - REMOVE CONTAMINATED SEDIMENT TO VARIABLE DEPTH BASED ON PRG EXCEEDANCES, TREAT USING INCINERATION AND STABILIZATION, AND DISPOSE BENEFICIALLY (e.g., AS CONSTRUCTION FILL OR LANDFILL COVER)

## PRELIMINARY EVALUATION AND SCREENING OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES



ALTERNATIVE	TOTAL COST (NET PRESENT VALUE)	IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) DURATIONS
1 - NO ACTION	\$0	NO IMPLEMENTATION; NO O&M
2 - MONITORED NATURAL RECOVERY/ INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS	\$1,176,268	NO IMPLEMENTATION; 30 YEARS OF O&M
3 - ISOLATION CAPPING/MONITORING/ INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS	\$3,703,540	LESS THAN 1 YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION; 30 YEARS OF O&M
4 - THIN LAYER CAPPING/MONITORING/ INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS	\$1,677,371	LESS THAN 1 YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION; 30 YEARS OF O&M
5A - DREDGING/MONITORING/ DEWATERING/UPLAND CONFINEMENT (LANDFILL) uniform depth of 4 feet	\$8,471,192	1 YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION (CONTINGENT ON DEWATERING RATE); NO O&M
5B - DREDGING/MONITORING/ DEWATERING/UPLAND CONFINEMENT (CAMU) uniform depth of 4 feet	\$6,957,983	1 YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION (CONTINGENT ON DEWATERING RATE); 5 YEARS OF O&M
6A - FOCUSED DREDGING/MONITORING/ DEWATERING/UPLAND CONFINEMENT (LANDFILL) variable depth of 2 to 4 feet	\$7,098,224	1 YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION (CONTINGENT ON DEWATERING RATE); NO O&M
6B - FOCUSED DREDGING/MONITORING/ DEWATERING/UPLAND CONFINEMENT (CAMU) variable depth of 2 to 4 feet	\$5,879,395	1 YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION (CONTINGENT ON DEWATERING RATE); 5 YEARS OF O&M
7 - FOCUSED DREDGING/MONITORING/ TREATMENT/REUSE variable depth of 2 to 4 feet	\$40,258,784	1 YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION (CONTINGENT ON TREATMENT RATE); NO O&M



## DETAILED EVALUATION OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES



- **Preliminary remedial alternatives were evaluated with respect to three evaluation criteria**

- **Effectiveness**

- Short and long term effectiveness in providing protection of human health and the environment

- **Implementability**

- Technical and administrative feasibility, including ability to construct, reliably operate, and meet regulations until remedy is complete

- **Cost**

- Relative present worth costs accurate to +50 to -30% based on cost estimating

- **Four of the remedial alternatives were retained for further evaluation (1, 3, 5 and 6)**

- **The No Action alternative included per NCP requirements**

- **The ability to address residual radionuclides was also evaluated even though these chemicals do not significantly contribute to risk**

## DETAILED EVALUATION OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES



- **ALTERNATIVE 3 – ISOLATION CAPPING/MONITORING/ INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS**

- **3 ft thick sand cap**

- 45,000 cubic yards of cap material
    - Potentially armored depending on conditions (7,000 cubic yards of stone)

- **Monitoring**

- Baseline (sediment cores, surface water sampling, water depth, hydrodynamics)
    - Construction quality control (water quality monitoring, post-cap confirmation)
    - Long term (water depth and subbottom profiling)

- **Institutional Controls**

- Deed restrictions, operation restrictions, recreational use restrictions

## DETAILED EVALUATION OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES (CONTINUED)



### •ALTERNATIVE 5: DREDGING/MONITORING/DEWATERING/ UPLAND CONFINEMENT

- Dredge to 4 ft throughout remediation areas using mechanical dredge
  - 63,000 cubic yards removed including 1 ft overdredge
- Monitoring
  - Construction quality control (water quality and post dredge confirmation sampling using sediment cores and water depth)
- Dewatering
  - 3 to 4 ft high drying beds (near Pier 4 or adjacent to SPL)
- Upland Confinement
  - Off-site Landfill
    - OR
  - On-site Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU; IR Site 1)

## DETAILED EVALUATION OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES (CONTINUED)



### •ALTERNATIVE 6: FOCUSED DREDGING/MONITORING/ DEWATERING/UPLAND CONFINEMENT

- Focused dredge 2 or 4 ft in remediation areas (targeting PRG exceedances) using mechanical dredge
  - 52,000 cubic yards removed, including 1 ft overdredge
- Potentially limited backfilling (capping) to provide clean material over residuals
- Monitoring
  - Construction quality control (water quality and post dredge confirmation sampling using sediment cores and water depth)
- Dewatering
  - 3 to 4 ft high drying beds (near Pier 4 or adjacent to SPL)
- Upland Confinement
  - Off-site Landfill
    - OR
  - On-site Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU; IR Site 1)

## DETAILED EVALUATION OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES



### • Alternatives were evaluated with respect to nine criteria:

- **Overall protection of human health and the environment**
  - Elimination, reduction, and/or control of site risks
- **Compliance with ARARS**
  - Ability to meet Federal, State, and/or Local ARARs
- **Long-term effectiveness**
  - Residual risk after completion of remedy
- **Reduction in toxicity, mobility and volume of contamination**
- **Short-term effectiveness**
  - Effects to community, site workers, and/or environment during construction/implementation
- **Implementability**
  - Technical and administrative feasibility including potential technical difficulties, reliability, and availability of necessary goods and services
- **Cost**
- **Community Acceptance**
  - Following review of the Proposed Plan and to be evaluated and addressed in the Record of Decision (ROD)
- **Regulatory Acceptance**
  - To be addressed in the Proposed Plan development and ROD

## COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES



Alternative	Comparative Ranking						
	Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment	Compliance with ARARS	Long-Term Effectiveness	Reduction in Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume	Short-Term Effectiveness	Implementability	Cost
(1) No Action	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	LOW
(3) Isolation Capping/ Monitoring/ Institutional Controls	MODERATE	HIGH	MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH	HIGH	LOW to MODERATE
(5) Dredging/ Monitoring/ Dewatering/ Upland Confinement	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MODERATE	HIGH	MODERATE to HIGH
(6) Focused Dredging/ Monitoring/ Dewatering/ Upland Confinement	MODERATE to HIGH	HIGH	MODERATE to HIGH	MODERATE to HIGH	MODERATE to HIGH	HIGH	MODERATE to HIGH

## NEXT STEPS



- Navy and BCT propose a remedy in the PP
- Public comment period on PP
- Prepare Record of Decision
- Prepare Remedial Design and workplans
- Implement Remedy

**ATTACHMENT B-3**

**OVERVIEW OF INTERIM REMOVAL ACTION ACTIVITIES AT THE  
GEORGE P. MILLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AND WOODSTOCK  
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

**(Ten Pages)**



**Overview of Navy Interim Removal Action  
activities at the George P. Miller Elementary  
School and Woodstock Child Development  
Center**

Restoration Advisory Board Meeting  
January 6, 2005

BRAC Program Management Office - West  
Darren Newton, Remedial Project Manager

**Alameda Point - Former NAS ALAMEDA**



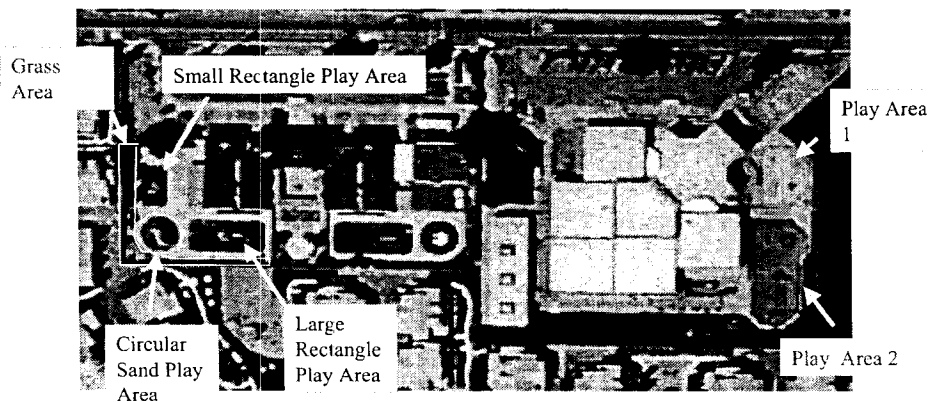
**Aerial Photograph**



## Alameda Point - Former NAS ALAMEDA



### Interim Removal Action Areas



3

BRAC Program Management Office -West

## Alameda Point - Former NAS ALAMEDA



### Interim Removal Action

The Navy initiated an Interim Removal Action at the George P. Miller Elementary School and the Woodstock Child Development Center to reduce the potential exposure to the underlying soil in play areas.

The BRAC Cleanup Team, in coordination with the AUSD, conducted the Interim Removal Action of:

#### George P. Miller Elementary School

Play Area 1 - concrete as a barrier.

Play Area 2 - concrete as a barrier.

#### Woodstock Child Development Center

Grass Area --barrier consisting of a synthetic turf

Large Rectangle --barrier consisting of liner and wood chips ← *Field Change*

Small Rectangle - barrier consisting of liner and wood chips

Circular Area - barrier consisting of liner, sand, and concrete

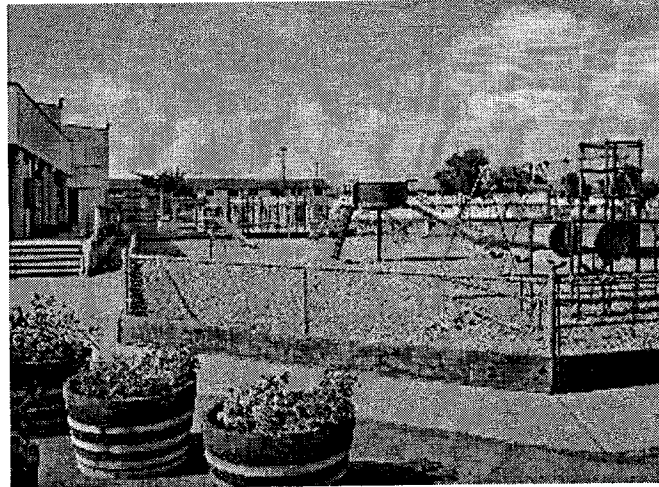
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BRAC Program Management Office -West

Alameda Point - Former NAS ALAMEDA



Miller -Play Areas 1 & 2 : Before



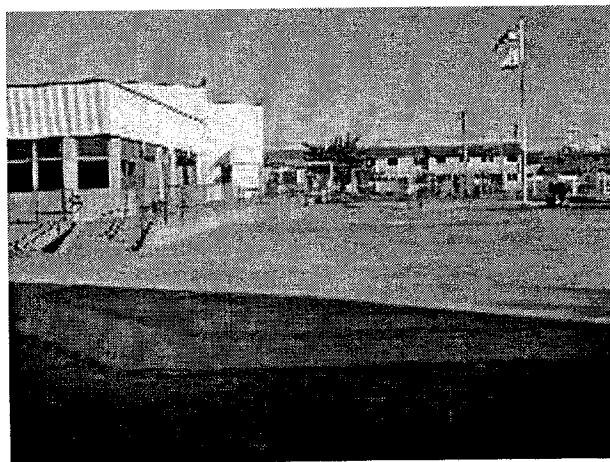
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Miller -Play Areas 1 & 2 : After



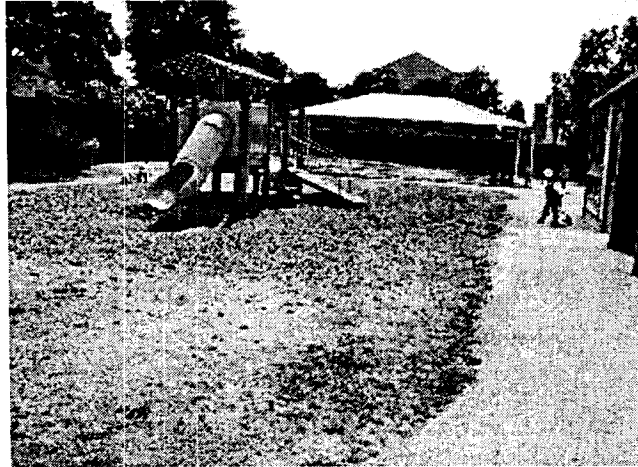
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**Woodstock –Large Play Area: Before**



**Woodstock –Large Play Area: After**

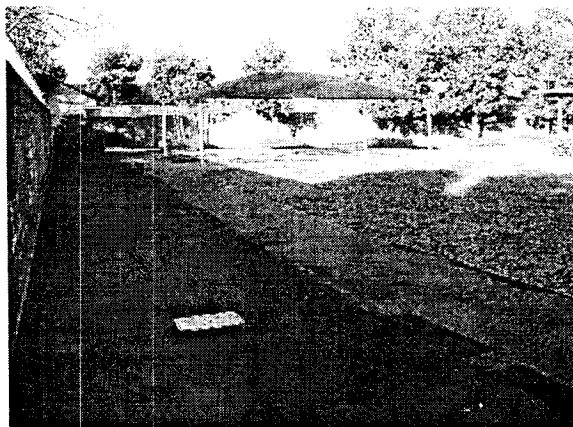




**Woodstock –Grass Area: Before**



**Woodstock –Grass Area: After**

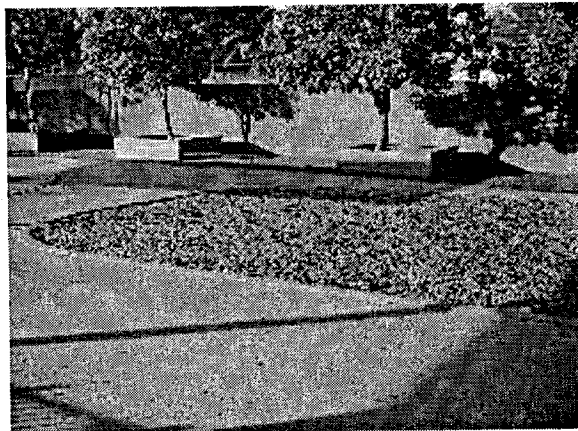




**Woodstock –Small Play Area: Before**

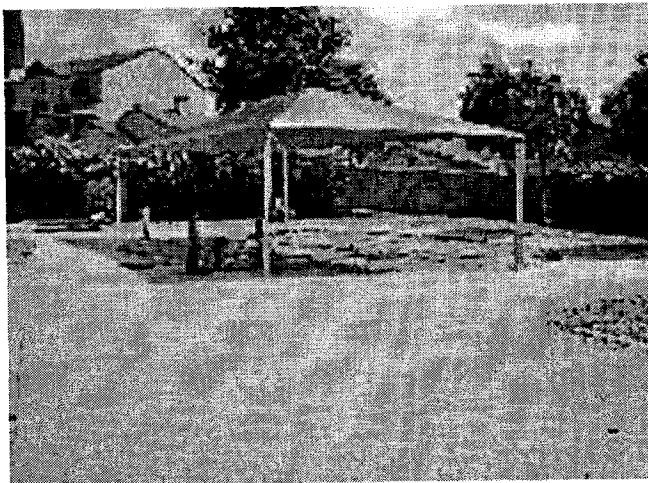


**Woodstock –Small Play Area: After**

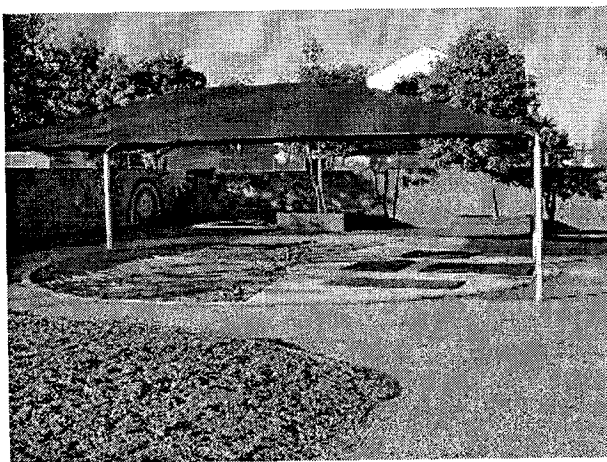




**Woodstock –Circular Sand Play Area: Before**



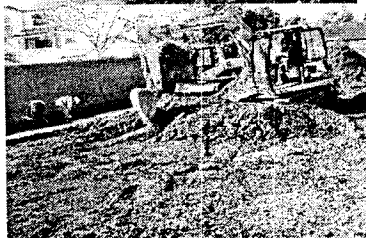
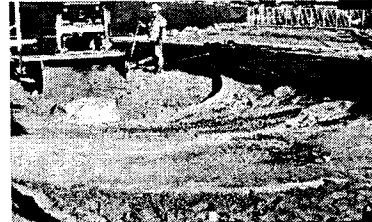
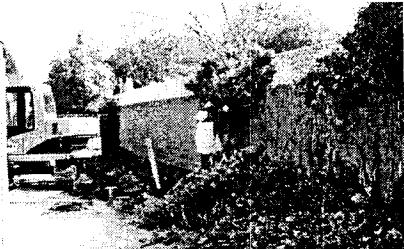
**Woodstock –Circular Sand Play Area: After**



Alameda Point - Former NAS ALAMEDA



The Construction Activities



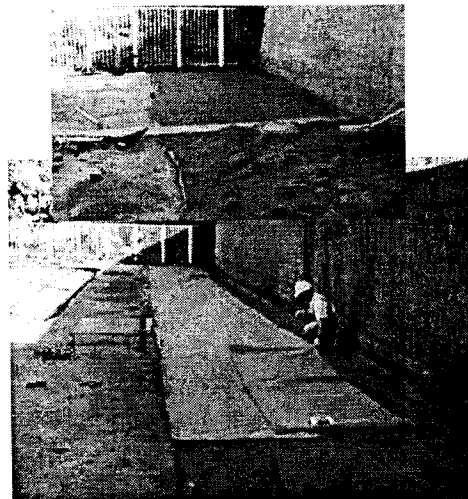
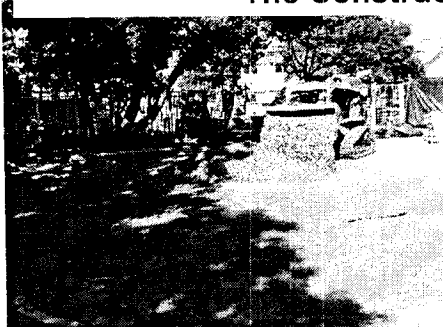
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BRAC Program Management Office -West

Alameda Point - Former NAS ALAMEDA



The Construction Activities

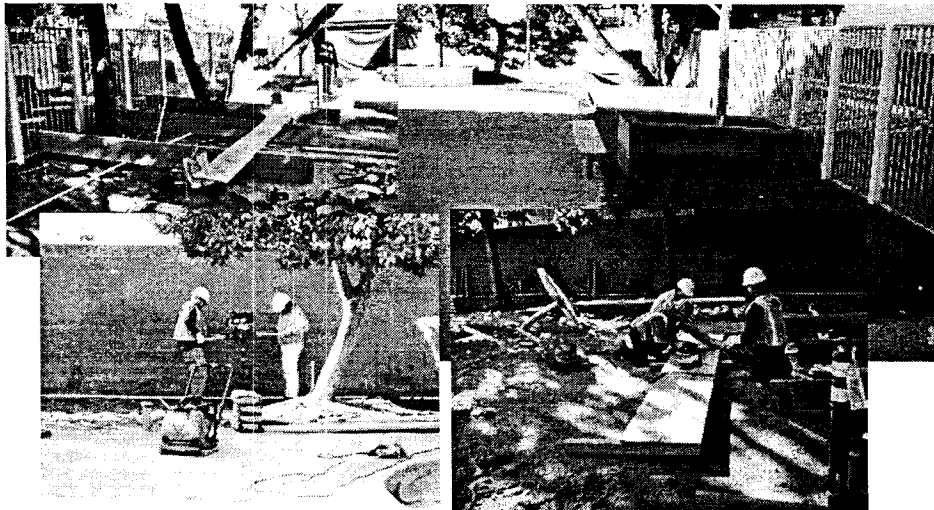


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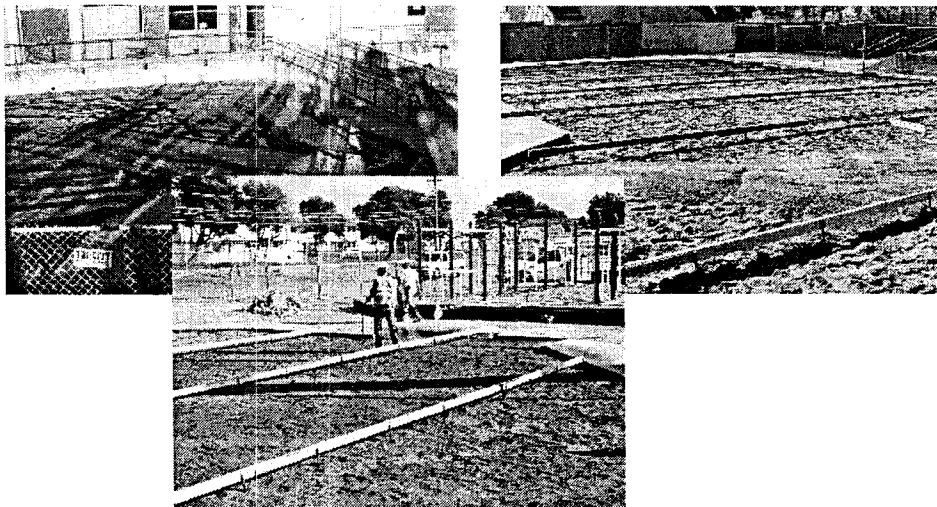
BRAC Program Management Office -West



## The Construction Activities

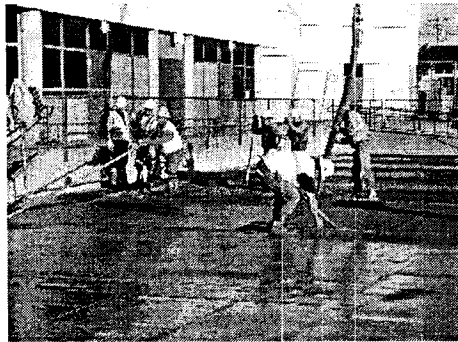


## The Construction Activities





## The Construction Activities



## Project Complete



**ATTACHMENT B-4**

**BCT ACTIVITIES UPDATE**

**(Two Pages)**



## **December 2004 BCT Activities:**

### **I. Monthly BCT Meeting via Conference Call, December 21, 2004**

Due to holiday schedule conflicts and a light meeting agenda, we held a BCT conference call instead of the usual monthly meeting. The following items were covered during the call:

- A. Overview of the Draft OU 1 Feasibility Study:** The Navy and Tetra Tech gave a brief overview of how the regulatory agencies' concerns with the OU 1 Remedial Investigation Report had been addressed. Major items missing in the draft RI report and now included in the final RI and the draft FS are 1) evaluation of the homegrown produce pathway as part of the risk assessment; 2) carrying all sites into the FS for evaluation of remedies for soil and groundwater; and 3) additional sampling of soil and groundwater for all sites. The draft FS was submitted on December 2, 2004 and EPA will ask for a 30 day extension for review, making comments due on March 2, 2005.
- B. EDC-5 Draft Final SI Schedule and Integration of Review of RCRA Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) into the SI:** The Navy will include a table in the draft final SI summarizing information on each parcel in EDC-5. The table will describe what, if any, further action needs to be taken for each parcel. The regulators and the City worked together to separate the EDC-5 parcels into three groups: 1) those that need no action, 2) those that need small amounts of additional sampling such as beneath an oil/water separator, and 3) those that need full RI level sampling and characterization due to past activities. The table will reflect the decisions reached by the regulators and the City for each parcel.

### **II. Site 1 Landfill Feasibility Study Meeting, December 16, 2004**

The Navy and the regulators met to discuss the upcoming FS for the Site 1 Landfill. The draft FS is due in April. The most interesting points included:

- A. Transport of Groundwater Contaminants to the Bay.** There are several inorganic contaminants detected at monitoring wells within the landfill at levels above that allowed by the Basin Plan for discharge to the Bay. The Navy will have to investigate the behavior of these levels over time, and also look at whether they are being attenuated as they approach the Bay. The Navy will probably have to pursue active remediation for the VOC plume. The regulators do not believe that the old funnel and gate system is adequate as a final remedy for this problem.
- B. Design and Extent of the Landfill Cover.** Whether to have a soil cover or a low permeability cap is an open issue that is still being debated. A cover provides an adequate safety measure for direct contact, but does not provide a barrier for

water infiltration. The Navy and EPA believe that a cover is sufficient because the landfill is decades old and sits within a tidal zone so surface infiltration is irrelevant. The RWQCB and DTSC aren't sure they agree with this view and are still evaluating the merits of a low permeability cap.

- C. **Integration of Seismic and Geotech FS:** The geotech FS called for an elaborate and expensive cement curtain wall and stone columns. The same objective of keeping waste from entering the Bay during an earthquake might also be met by moving some of the waste from directly along the Bay to further inland within the landfill.

### **III. Skeet Range Proposed Plan**

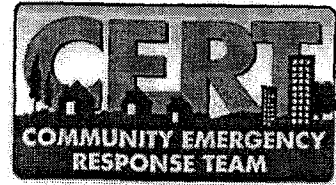
The regulators approved a rough draft of the *No Action Proposed Plan* for the Skeet Range (Site 29). We agree that the lead shot in the sediment is not ingested at high enough concentrations to pose a threat to the diving water fowl.

**ATTACHMENT B-5**

**ALAMEDA FIRE DEPARTMENT  
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING  
AND DISASTER REGISTRY PROGRAM  
(Four Pages)**



**Alameda Fire Department**  
Disaster Preparedness Office  
950 West Mall Square, Suite 150  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(510) 337-2131



In 1994 a 6.7 magnitude earthquake struck Southern California. The quake, centered near Northridge, was responsible for injuring more than **11,000** people. The USGS has predicted that there is a 70 % chance that an earthquake of similar magnitude will strike the bay region within the next 30 years.

Are you ready to endure such an event?

- Do you have a supply of water for your family's needs, if suddenly your tap stopped flowing?
- Do you know how to shut off your gas, or *when* to shut it off?
- Do you know what shock is, and how to treat it?
- Have you ever used a fire extinguisher?

The Alameda Fire Department Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program provides training by Alameda Fire Department personnel and Red Cross volunteers to Alameda residents, to increase self-sufficiency in a disaster. Participants will learn skills that will enable them to provide emergency assistance to their families and their neighbors.

The course will be taught in five sessions and will include the following:

- Personal Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation
- Hazardous Materials Awareness
- Disaster Medicine, Triage, and Critical Incident Stress Management
- Damage Assessment and Light Search & Rescue
- Utility Control and Fire Suppression and Exercise

For information contact the Disaster Preparedness Office at:  
950 West Mall Square, Suite #150, Alameda, CA 94501 or (510) 337-2127

# **Community Emergency Response Training**

## **Personal Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation**

This is the introductory class of the series. The class will provide an overview of the entire series; and will provide information on how to prepare your home and your family. We will cover four important steps to take before the next earthquake.

## **Hazardous Materials Awareness**

This class will provide a basic understanding of what hazardous materials are, how to recognize a potential HAZMAT and what to do to protect yourself and others.

## **Disaster Medical**

Learn basic triage, the sorting and prioritizing of the sick and injured. Learn how to give initial care, use basic 1<sup>st</sup> aid techniques, and how to prepare for the extended care of a disaster victim. Learn the elements of critical incident stress.

## **Damage Assessment and Disaster Search Techniques**

Students will learn to recognize structural damage, how to make a systematic search for people who are unable to self evacuate and techniques to remove heavy objects that impede rescue.

## **Fire Suppression & Exercise**

Learn basic fire theory. The students will learn the elements of fire and what means can be used to extinguish fires of various combustibles. Students will learn how and when to use a fire extinguisher and how to protect other homes from impinging fire with fire hoses.

Classes are open to anyone, 18 or older, who lives or works in Alameda. You can register for classes by returning the form on the other side to:

City of Alameda  
Disaster Preparedness Office  
950 West Mall Square Suite 150  
Alameda, CA. 94501

For further information please call the CERT hotline at (510) 337-2127 or visit our web-site at <http://www.ci.alameda.ca.us/fire/cert.html>



## Community Emergency Response Team 2005 Training Schedule



### CERT – Winter Course 5-class series

- ☐ Sat. – Jan 29      Sat. – Feb 26  
☐ Sat. – Feb 5      Sat. – Mar 5  
☐ Sat. – Feb 12

### CERT – Summer Course 5-class series

- ☐ Thurs. – Aug 25      Thurs. – Sept 15  
☐ Thurs. – Sept 1      Sat. – Sept 17  
☐ Thurs. – Sept 8

### CPR – Classes Single class

- ☐ Thurs. – March 10, 2005  
☐ Thurs. – May 19, 2005  
☐ Thurs. – September 22, 2005  
☐ Thurs. – November 17, 2005

Saturday classes are from 9:00am-1:00pm

### CERT – Spring Course 5-class series

- ☐ Thurs. – Apr 21      Thurs. – May 12  
☐ Thurs. – Apr 28      Sat. – May 14  
☐ Thurs. – May 5

### CERT – Fall Course 5-class series

- ☐ Thurs. – Oct 20      Thurs. – Nov 10  
☐ Thurs. – Oct 27      Sat. – Nov 12  
☐ Thurs. – Nov 3

### Shelter Operation – Classes Single class

- ☐ Thurs. – March 24, 2005  
☐ Thurs. – September 29, 2005

Weekday classes are from 6:00pm-9:45pm

CERT is a 5-class series; in order to receive a certificate of completion you must attend all five classes.

## City of Alameda Disaster Preparedness Office Registration Form

All classes are free and are held at the Fire Department classroom training building:  
431 Stardust Place Alameda, CA 94501  
(located on the corner of West Midway and Stardust Pl.)

Please choose course date/s above and mail to:

Disaster Preparedness Office  
950 West Mall Square #150  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(510) 337-2127

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Day Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_



## **Alameda Fire Department Disaster Registry Program**

**Are Disabled and Special Needs Citizens  
Prepared for Disaster?**

Emergency services providers tell us that at the onset of a large-scale emergency or disaster - such as an earthquake - services will be overwhelmed and citizens will be forced to provide for themselves for 72 to 96 hours. Members of our disabled and special needs population may be especially vulnerable during such times and they may require additional assistance. The Disaster Registry Program is designed to provide that assistance.

"Disasters do not discriminate. Those that are most likely to be compromised, injured or killed during a disaster, disabled people, are also the most likely to be the least prepared for such a possibility." – Baltimore (June 4, 2003)

In the event of a major disaster the Alameda Fire Department, or its designee, will dispatch trained Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers to make contact by phone or in person with Disaster Registry participants. Volunteers will determine whether medical attention or other assistance is required.

Program eligibility is extended to residents of Alameda who have special needs or disabilities and meet the criteria as outlined in Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). You may register for this program if you have any of the following conditions or requirements:

- You are blind or seriously vision impaired (not corrected by eyeglasses.)
- You are deaf or seriously hearing impaired (not corrected by hearing aid.)
- You are confined to a wheelchair or you require an assistive device such as a walker.
- You depend on daily food or medicine delivery.
- You require electrically powered medical equipment to function daily, such as a ventilator, oxygen generator or I.V. pump.

Disaster preparedness requires planning ahead, assembling "disaster" supplies, as well as getting acquainted with neighbors and notifying them of any special needs you may have. By developing a neighborhood "self-help" network and taking responsibility for your safety, you have taken the first steps in protecting yourself in the event of a disaster.

If you or someone that you know has a special need or disability please register for the program by calling the Disaster Preparedness Office at 510-337-2128. Disasters do not discriminate, those that are most likely to need assistance during a disaster can benefit from the Disaster Registry program.

Alameda Fire Department  
Disaster Preparedness Office  
950 West Mall Square, Suite 150  
Alameda, CA. 94501  
(510) 337-2128

## TRANSMITTAL/DELIVERABLE RECEIPT


Contract No. **N68711-03-D-5104**

Document Control No. TC . B010 . 12096

TO: Contracting Officer  
Karen Rooney, Code 02RE  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
Southwest Division  
1230 Columbia Street, Suite 870  
San Diego, CA 92101-8517

DATE: 03/21/05  
CTO: 0010  
LOCATION: Alameda Point, Alameda, California

FROM:



**Steven Bradley, Contract Manager**

DOCUMENT TITLE AND DATE:

**Final January 6, 2005 Restoration Advisory Board Monthly Meeting Summary**

TYPE: ☐ Contractual Deliverable ☒ Technical Deliverable (DS) ☒ Other (TC)

VERSION: Final

(e.g., Draft, Draft Final, Final)

REVISION #: NA

ADMIN RECORD: Yes ☒ No ☐

CATEGORY: Confidential ☐

SCHEDULED DELIVERY DATE: 02/28/05 ACTUAL DELIVERY DATE: 03/22/05

NUMBER OF COPIES SUBMITTED TO NAVY: O/5C/4E

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Diane Silva \*(05GIH.DS)

3C/3E

SulTech:

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Doug Davenport

1C/1E

Lona Pearson

1C/1E

Jennifer Gibson

1C/1E

OTHER:

**Date/Time Received**



March 21, 2005

Thomas Macchiarella  
BRAC Environmental Coordinator  
BRAC Program Management Office-West  
1230 Columbia St., Ste 1100  
San Diego, California 92101

**Subject: BCT and RAB Monthly Meeting Summary Binders  
Alameda Point, Alameda, California  
Contract Number N68711-03-D-5104, Delivery Order 010**

Mr. Macchiarella,

Please find enclosed the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) Final After Action Report for January 2005 and the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Final Meeting Summary for January 2005. The BCT After Action Reports and RAB Meeting Summaries for February through December 2005 will be sent as additions to these documents as they become available. As requested, one copy of each report has been submitted on CD.

If you have any questions, please call me at (916) 853-4557.

Sincerely,



Lona Pearson  
Project Administrator

Enclosure(s)

cc: Diane Silva  
Joyce Howell-Payne  
Nars Ancog  
Doug Davenport  
Jennifer Gibson  
File